DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 8
" " " 1 " 3
SEMI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. VOL. I—No. 75.

[For the Confederate.

The Yankees think the people of North Carolina are in favor of reunion. Let them see what the ladies of Raleigh are doing and then judge. It is a notorious fact, that men are inclined to be influenced by the ladies, and as the women of North Carolina have shown themselves, thoughout this war, true heroines, the Yankee Government will one day find out that the men, with a few exceptions, (as is the case in every State) are true to this glorious Confederacy. The ladies of Raleigh met on Tuesday evening, and after a good deal of talk, for ladies, (bless their hearts) are obliged to talk) organized themselves into a knitting society, to provide socks for our troops.

The society organized by electing Miss Julia Saunders as President, Miss Annie Mason as Treasurer, and Miss Sallie Rayner as Secretary.

The President immediately called the meeting to order, in a most graceful manner; stating for what purpose the society had been organized and accepting the office. She said she felt it an honor to be able to aid our glorious cause in any way. She then appointed Miss Branch, Miss Devereux, Miss Bryan and Miss McPheters, as a committee to draw up resolutions. The following were the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Considering it to be the duty of the women of the South to render all the aid in their power towards the prosecution of the present war for liberty and independence, and more especially to provide such comforts for the soldiers in the field as we may be able to prepare; and further, that no suitable opportunity should be omitted to express our gratitude to the noble defenders of the South on the field of strife, or to speak words of encouragement to the gallant men who stand between us and the invader: Therefore,

Resolved, That the ladiies of Raleigh hereby constitute themselves into a society to be styled the "Stonewall Knitting Society," the object of which shall be especially to provide socks for the soldiers; and that this society shall continue its organization and its labors until the end of the war.

Resolved, That a weekly meeting shall be held by the members of this society, at such times and places as may be agreed upon, at which all arrangements for the successful prosecution of its purposes shall be perfected and that each member binds herself to knit one sock per week, or pay a fine of one dollar.

Resolved, That we will receive contributions of socks, gloves, money and knitting cotton, or any other articles that will add to the comfort of the soldier.

Resolved, That the noble and gallant conduct of our Southern soldiers on the field of battle, their endurance and patience under fatigue and privations of all kinds, and their readiness ever to meet the foe with their strong arms and stout hearts, challenge our warmest admiration and gratitude, and inspire us with confidence that they will always be our protectors from the presence of the hated enemy.

Resolved, That the war is prosecuted by the South to secure its liberty and independence; *with* these, we should hail peace as the greatest of earthly blessings; without them, peace would be but the beginning of our degradation and humiliation as a people.

Resolved, That the women of the South regard this war as involving not only its liberty and independence, but their own station in society and the happiness of the domestic circle; that subjugation of their sex, and the obliteration of those virtues of purity and innocence which form its peculiar charm; and that we look to the army with mingled anxiety and confidence to shield us from this the greatest of calamities.

Resolved, That our fathers, brothers and sweet-hearts, and all others in the army, possess our warmest thanks for their unceasing efforts during three long years in defence of liberty and independence and ourselves:—that we pray daily for their protection from all harm, and that we shall hail their return from the field, at the end of the war—the conquerors in a hundred battles—as the brightest days in our lives—greeting them with rejoicings, with gratitude *and love*.

Miss JULIA A. SAUNDERS, Pres.
Miss SALLIE RAYNER, Secretary.

This it is our women show their patriotism. Any lady who is not a member of this society and yet would like to contribute, can procure cotton for knitting, from the President on Tuesday morning, from nine o'clock three.

God bless these ladies in their noble work.

CAMP CO. K. 3RD N. C. CAVALRY, BELOW KINSTON, N. C. April 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you for publication, a letter, the noble and patriotic sentiments of which render it worthy of a wider circulation than intended at the time of writing by its fair author.

The letter to which it makes allusion, is one written by a deserter from our army to that of the enemy, and addressed to one of his former comrades, the brother of the young heroine.

Written by a young lady living within the lines of the enemy, and whose eyes for many long months of endurance and disappointed hope, have been daily offended by the sight of them patroling in front of her home, it breathes a spirit of patriotism truly noble and exalted; and worthy of the fairest maids of Sparta in the best days of their strongest devotion and love of their own historic land.—Will not every one who may chance to read it, whose hope has almost vanished and turned into despair, catch an inspiration of its glowing fervency and willing sacrifice for country, enkindling former zeal and hope and animating to former energy and action. Oh! that all letters to our soldiers and the tone of our press were of like character to this.—Then would desertion cease—no longer would human sacrifice be a necessary guard against the criminal action of misguided and deluded men—unity of counsel and purpose would again direct the action of our people—harmony and domestic peace would dwell in our State, and the patriot, whose sons and heart are battling for independence, would be disturbed by no evil forebodings that the machinations of the dissatisfied were plotting harm to that Government, for the establishment of whose nationality so many have so gallantly and so gloriously given their lives. When discontent, dark intimations of the hopelessness of our struggle, false representations of a tendency to military despotism—all weakening his allegiance to our cause and enticing him to desert that flag, the prowess of whose invincible defenders is the wonder and admiration of the world, disturb the mind of the soldier, let him but think he is the brother to whom comes the language of a sister: "I would ten thousand times rather know you were dead, than ever to hear your name coupled with disgrace." At the still hour of night—on the lonely watch or in the embrace of "death's gentle brother," let the pallid face of that sister, care worn and troubled even to sickness, rise before him with the touching and irresistible appeal, "remember you are all I have in this world, and if you have a particle of love for me, stay where you are, for as much as I love you, I know it would turn when I knew you had deserted." Then will a determination, stronger than the impulse of a "first love," fire his zeal, and side by side with his brave companions will he gallantly fight in the full hope that the star of victory that now seems again attendant upon our arms, may go down no more till its bright beams shall fade away amid the still brighter ones of the glorious sun of peace, inseparable from national independence.

But I will no longer withhold the letter:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Here is a letter which was placed in my hands a few days ago; and as it was for you, I took the liberty of opening and reading it. I can not understand what it means, and I cannot see why it should have been written to you. Brother, surely you could have made no bargain with that low, mean, despicable villain to do what he has done—the meanest thing that any man could do—*desert!*

I cannot think that you ever entertained such a thought as that. If you did, let me beg of you, for God's sake, never to again. I have been perfectly miserable since that letter fell into my hands. I have cried over it until I cannot cry, and I know if you were to desert it would kill me. I would ten thousand times rather know you were dead, than ever to hear your name coupled with disgrace. Every line that is written in his letter is a lie. He says no one is pressed in service—why is it then that they have now two companies of deserters that they have made join them? Gen. Wessells says, men in his lines have got to join him or be put outside.

I was sick a-bed the day this contemptible wretch went in town. None of our folks saw him but the negroes, and he hid his face from them; and poor devil, I do not blame him, for I would never want to look at any thing that was on southern soil. I only wish I was a man and had my way with him, I would send him in the presence of his maker in a hurry.

He is the pretty devil that was once trying to get every body in the southern army. Now I suppose he wants every one to act as mean as he has done—go to the yankees.

You will now have both of the letters before you. Take advice from this one for my sake, and stay where you are. Remember you are all I have in this world, and if you have one particle of love for me, stay where you are; for as much as I love you I know it would turn when I knew you had deserted. Answer this letter for God's sake, and tell me if I have been mistaken in my thoughts I hope I have, for it is awful for me to have such an idea.

With much love, I am your affectionate
SUE.

THE AMOUNT OF TITHES PAID IN THIS DISTRICT.—Capt. S. M. Finger, the Post Quartermaster for this Congressional District, has furnished us with the following statement showing the amount of produce received up to the 1st of April, being one-tenth of each kind enumerated:

Wheat,	45,119	bushels.
Corn,	94,918	"
Oats,	27,131	"
Rye,	1,164	"
Peas,	361	"
Wool,	5 369	pounds.
Hay,	1,268.000	"
Fodder,	902,574	"
Bacon.	261.842	"

In addition to the above. Capt Finger estimates that 50,000 bushels Corn and 300,000 pounds Bacon are yet to come in, making altogether 144,918 bushels Corn, and 561,842 pounds Bacon.

The above table is accurate, and we may say that figures, in this instance, "cannot lie."

In order to ascertain how much of each article was raised in the District during the past year, multiply the figures by ten.—For instance, just multiply the amount of corn, wheat and bacon already received, and it shows four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and ninety bushels wheat, nine hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty bushels corn, and two millions six hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty pounds of bacon. This is not taking into account the estimated amount of tithe yet to be paid on these articles. It is certain that a large amount is yet to be paid on corn and bacon, and we may safely say that a final settlement will show nearly one million five hundred thousand bushels of corn and over five millions pounds of bacon.

Let it be remembered that the above figures represent *only one-tenth* of each article produced in the eight counties composing this District. And let it be remembered, also, that in addition to this, each producer reserved 100 bushels of corn or 50 bushels of wheat, and 20 bushels of peas, on which he was not required to pay the tenth. And further let it be remembered, that many persons did not make quite 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat, and therefore paid no tithe at all.

Now, taking these *facts* into consideration, have we not been correct in saying that there is really no scarcity of food? We are generally careful in our statements, and whenever we say anything, it is with a view of standing up to it. If we cannot maintain our declarations we will not hesitate to acknowledge it, but there must be good evidence to convince us—not mere assertions without proof. It is true that the supplies of some particular persons are short—we learn that some families are often reduced to bread and water—but this cannot be owing to the general scarcity of provisions.

Our only object in this matter is to show that there is no good ground for entertaining fears of starvation. If each one will sell his surplus, or only a part of it, (and trust Providence for another crop,) the wants of all will be supplied and suffering prevented. We have faith enough in the righteousness of our cause to believe that God will bless us with good crops this year, and ultimately save us from subjugation and ruin. But to secure these blessings, each man, (in whatever sphere he is acting) must do his duty now. The man who has it in his power to relieve the wants of the public at this time and refuses to do it, will be cursed and ought to be cursed.

What is true in regard to this District, is true of nearly all the other Districts, in proportion. We publish an article on our first page, from the Raleigh *Confederate*, showing that there is an abundance of food in the 3d. District. The fact is, the talk about general scarcity is not only untrue, but is an encouragement to the yankees to persevere in their invasion, hoping that starvation will accomplish our overthrow. We want to convince them that they need not expect to subjugate us through Gen. Starvation.

From all directions we hear good reports of the wheat crop. The recent rains have brought it out wonderfully, and the prospect is cheering. There is no excuse for despondency. Let everybody in the South do what they can to supply the necessities of the non-producing class, even at present high prices, and there will be no danger of "bread-riots" or suffering. All will be well, if every man does his duty, and will not practice or countenance extortion.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

[For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following is a copy of a letter forwarded to W. W. Holden by a private of my company, which I hope you will publish: A. F. S.

W. W. HOLDEN: Having followed your teachings in past time, I hope you will allow me the privilege of expressing a few facts, notwithstanding your aversion to truth. By reading your paper, I was struck with the idea that you were the man for peace on any terms; by your teachings I was led to believe the sooner the people of North Carolina took the affairs of the State into their own hands, and made terms of peace with Mr. Lincoln, the better it would be for us. Believing your insinuations, that all men doing the bidding of you and your satelites, would be protected, I deserted the flag of my country, and soon I found myself in the talons of justice; and but for the leniency of the Executive I would have paid the penalty of my folly at the *stake*, as you have caused many to do. Now you ask me to vote for you for the highest office in the gift of the people of North Carolina. The mere fact that you declare yourself a candidate, is a burning disgrace upon the good old State; for you think you can effect our subjugation by *inducing* our soldiers to *desert*, that they may be shot.

Ever for your extermination,
SHADE MERITT,
Private Co F., 20th N. C. T.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 81½.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal An Act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or the navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the Act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said Act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal, as herein provided.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment, and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners shall be sworn, faithfully to discharge all their duties under this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the Act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: No slave, laboring on a farm, or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the Department in which said farm or plantation is situated.

SEC. 6. That the Act amendatory of the above recited Act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said Act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this Act, or the Act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the Government.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the Act to which this is mendatory.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 83.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) Battery.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) Battery for the patriotic resolutions adopted by them on the eighteenth day of January last, and by which they re-enlisted in the military service of the country for the war.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 84.

Joint Resolutions of thanks to the Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh Regiments of North Carolina troops, Cooke's Brigade.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the re-enlistment of the fifteenth and twenty-seventh regiments of North Carolina troops, Cooke's Brigade, is a grateful testimony of devotion to the great cause of Southern independence and entitles them to the thanks of Congress and the Country.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to the officers and men of said regiments for their noble and patriotic conduct in re-enlisting for the war.

Adopted, February 18, 1864.

No. 85.

Joint Resolutions of thanks to the Ninth Alabama Regiment.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress hails with delight the manifestation evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth Regiment Alabama Volunteers who have stood under the flag of the country for more than two years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of patriotism and exalted self-sacrifice in re-enlisting during the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due them. That the example of those brave men who have endured the dangers and perils of the war since its commencement is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to rest with an abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits.

Approved, February 18, 1864.

No. 86.

An Act to authorize the President to establish additional Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the Military Courts now authorized by law, the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Court to attend any Division of Cavalry in the field, and also one for each State within a Military Department, whenever in his judgment such Courts would promote the public interest, which Courts shall be organized, and have the same powers and duties, and the members thereof appointed as provided by law.

APPROVED, February 18, 1864.

No. 89.

Joint Resolutions of thanks to Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, for the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and to his Lieutenants so specially commended by him, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for the signal victory achieved by him in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, on the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command engaged in that battle; and especially to Gen. Churchill, General Cleburne and Colonel Preston Smith, of whom he says: "I almost fear to particularize, lest I do not full justice to all. But I cannot close without expressing my admiration at the promptness and intelligence with which Gen'ls Churchill, Cleburne and Colonel Preston Smith executed the orders given them."

SEC. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in planting the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river, in front of the city of Cincinnati.

SEC. 3. Resolved, That the superior generalship displayed in rapidly gathering the immediate fruits of a victory, and in following it promptly with a campaign of activity, enterprise, and unwearied constancy, renders it worthy of the applause of the government, and the emulation of the army.

SEC. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and to cause the same to be communicated to General E. Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that battle.

APPROVED, February 17, 1864 an 16-69-1nw4w.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., April 6th, 1864.

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18, 20, 21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions. WM. M. SWANN,

Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

My Stallion, Young Orange Boy, is offered for sale, and will stand at my Stables in Salisbury, until sold, at $30 the Season, and $40 the Insurance. Orange Boy is a beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail, eight years old this Spring.

YOUNG ORANGE BOY was sired by Old Orange Boy, and he by John D. Amis' Old Sir Archer. Young Orange Boy's dam was got by Thomas Bennyham's Character, he by Old Sir Archer. Character was out of a Druid Mare, and she out of Janus. Besides, Young Orange Boy is closely connected to many other horses of fine blood: such as Eclipse of Virginia, Barrett, Butebridge, Imported Dringer, Diomede, Bellis, and Imported Medley. The above is the true Pedigree of Young Orange Boy.—This Horse has taken three premiums. JNO. A. HOLT.

ap. 22 74-d4t.

WILL BE ISSUED TODAY,

The Mercury, Vol. IV. No. 1.

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MAUD,
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BRAZEANE STORIES,
THE GRAND OFFERING, (original,)
JUDY [illegible],
NON-INTERVENTION, (Illustrations,)
FAMILIAR [illegible],
LITERARY [illegible],
WHERE [illegible],
Together with other interesting articles.

For sale at [illegible]

Subscriptions received at the office of publication, one door south of Pomeroy's book store, Fayetteville street.

April 22, 1864-23-3t

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

YANCEYVILLE, April 16, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the counties of Caswell, Person and Orange in the Senate of the next General Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held on the 1st. Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Wautauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Respectfully,
ap 21-7.33t R. A. ARMFIELD.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GARRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, 2d N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the coming August election.

ap 21-73-d4t&w4t

Land Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase a TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of Counties along the border of Virginia or North Carolina, with a Dwelling on it; a place near the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road most desired. For such, a good price will be paid by the Subscriber, whom please address as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be necessary to a purchaser. Payment either in Cash, Cotton bonds or notes.

H. K. BURGWYN.
ap.1-71 d3t-tw3t. Garysburg, N. C.

Jack Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase IMMEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good performance. I will pay a full price for such an animal. Address me, with full description, at Garysburg, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.
ap. 13. ap 19-71-d&tw1w.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND VOTERS OF EDGECOMBE AND WILSON COUNTIES.

Having been repeatedly solicited by many friends in Edgecombe and Wilson counties, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent those counties in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. It may be generally known that I have been in the war twice since its commencement, but have had to leave both times on account of ill health. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain an early and permanent peace, is for the people at home to sustain the Administration of the President, and to do all they can to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers families. I am emphatically a Vance man. It is true I do not agree with him upon all points but like him I believe that if we are true to ourselves and to our country, and as a people put our trust in God, *our ultimate success is beyond all doubt.* If elected, I shall serve the interests of both soldier and citizen to the best of my ability. In any event I shall cheerfully abide by their decision.

JOS. J. LAWRENCE.
Wilson, N. C., April 18. ap 20 72-6t.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY received another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

ap 20 72- 3t H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this Office.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, state, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 30-55.ood&w Chapel Hill, N. C.

Biblical Recorder and Hillsboro' Recorder insert five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 20-12-2t Maj. & Ch'f Q. M. Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville Democrat, and Wilmington Journal, copy two weeks in weekly and send bills to this office.

FOR SALE A Light two Horse Carriage in good order; also a set of CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply at
ap. 22 74-d3t* PLANTER'S HOTEL.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT.
Salisbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

$50 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief.—Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWDEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his church, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, roney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the conviction of the thief.

K. K. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 12—74-d3t*

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets of scrap not less than 12 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood will find iron or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d2dt

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FOUR DOLLARS per square for each insertion. Liberal contracts will be made for the year.

JOB WORK of every description, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and at nearly as cheap rates as at the Standard Establishment.

MUSIC BOARD

WANTED.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, to begin 1st July, a YOUNG LADY qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing, Painting, in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." No one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. DAIRD, Principal.
apl 23-d3-d3t Tally Ho, N. C.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the coming adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company, in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

mch 26-83-d1m.

BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of South Carolina: The Confederate TAX [illegible]

apl 21—3tpd-1w C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

C. S. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., March 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 28-53-d2tt.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a buckey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-tw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out" to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-54-d1f C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Gaston, Va., a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 64 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. Pender, Pasteur, Fifth county, N. C., or to WILL. A. JENKINS, Warrenton, N. C. ap 13 66-10t

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NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Iron and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 d1f.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS BYERLY a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.

ap 15-68-d12t

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Hendersonville, April 8, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they will be required to pay their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Assessors are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to hold their Tithes twelve miles.

R. F. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap 13-66-12t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, April 23, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months - -	$15 00
" " " three " - -	9 00
" " " one " - -	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months -	10 00
" " " three " -	5 00
For the Weekly, six months -	5 00

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

Mr. Stephens' Speech---Concluded.

In closing our review of Mr. Stephens' speech, we undertake to show that the late act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, more effectually guards the rights of the citizen, than Mr. Stephens' plan proposes; and indeed, that it imposes such complete check upon arbitrary power, that there is not a possibility of oppression to grow out of it, without exposure and punishment.

First: The suspension is temporary and does only extend at the farthest to ninety days after the meeting of the next Congress.

Second: It does not, as in England, provide an indemnity for the acts committed under it, but manifestly leaves to an arrested party full legal remedy for any and every act of injustice. It not only does this by withholding indemnity, but it does not even prevent the issue of the writ of *habeas corpus*. At first we thought it did; but we now concur with Judge Pearson, that it simply abeys or ceases proceedings after the return is made *according to the form prescribed by Congress*. So that the case will proceed from the point at which it stopped, so soon as the suspension is removed; and thereupon, the party injured will be remitted to his remedy against all concerned.

It not only does this, but it limits and defines the cases in which the suspension is to occur, all of them being cases involving the very safety of the nation—as treason, conspiracies to overthrow the Government, to assist the enemy, to incite insurrection of slaves, desertions and encouragement thereof, attempting to avoid military service. These are the cases—most of them—and in this last, the party claiming exemption has an appeal from subordinate to superior officers; and the subordinate, besides his civil liability, risks being peremptorily dismissed, if he perpetrates injustice.

Not only so, but it requires the appointment of civil Magistrates—Commissioners—who sit like judges, with similar obligations and responsibilities, to give the speediest investigation to cases of persons arrested, in order that they may be discharged if improperly arrested, or tried in due course of law.

Now examine Mr. Stephens' construction. By it, not the President, but a venal, malicious prosecutor, by a false oath before a corrupt or ignorant magistrate—for there are such, as there are always bad persons among members of any class—may arrest a citizen on any of the cases presented by the act: the suspension removes the privilege of giving bail, and the party is held in prison to the next term of the court before he can get a hearing. Instead of the liberty of the citizen being placed in the keeping of the head of the Government, with all its responsibilities, for a careful protection, by Mr. Stephens, it is committed to the keeping of the multitude of civil magistrates through the land; many of whom are ignorant and irresponsible. Even in this case we should not apprehend great danger, for we have great faith that enlightened public sentiment would prevent oppression. But of the two, the citizen is much worse protected by Mr. Stephens.

In addition to the guards provided by the law, the instructions from the Department still more securely guard the citizen from injustice. By these instructions, commissioners are at once appointed, the Department commissioners promptly of arrests in their departments. They will at once examine the case. If they find no sufficient ground for detention, they will certify to the Government this fact, and the party will be released. If they find otherwise, they are required to transmit the evidence, and then the Government decides whether longer detention be made or not.

In military cases, in all instances the Department has sought to have the decisions of Courts upon the vexed questions; and in this State it has consented to postpone the enrollment, or rather the conscription of certain cases, until the regular term of the Supreme Court, in order to avoid collision with the State Government, and to have the decision of a full court.

To any impartial mind, it would seem clear that no liberty of the citizen is jeopardied by this act; and that the political effort of Gov. Brown to make party capital out of it, is an abortion; and Mr. Vice President Stephens has made a most unwise move in having been a party to this proceeding. The previous life of Mr. Stephens, his character, his talents, and above all his high official relation to the Confederate Government, make his errors more distasteful to his friends; as they had reason to look to him for a better example.

We should not have given this speech the elaborate notice we have, but for the handle which Mr. Holden and his partisans are making of it in this State; and it is the more unfortunate for Mr. Stephens, that his friends cannot extricate him from this embarrassing and damaging association.

See-Saw.

As the cause goes up, Mr. Holden goes down. Had he "put up" himself last fall, when he denied his intention to do so, he might perchance have had a turn-up; for then there was gloom, despondency, desertion, distress, disaster in the nation. Then would have been the time for his end of the plank to have mounted.

But now the picture is reversed. The soldiers have re-enlisted, Congress has passed strong laws, the country has aroused to energetic action, victory thunders in every gale and sings in every breeze; Kirby Smith, Forrest, Lee, Buford, have opened the last campaign of the war with undimmed and uninterrupted success; and to the glorious triumphs borne to us from the distant confines of the Confederacy, the *"military oppressor,"* Gen. HOKE, sends back from Eastern North Carolina a greeting of victory as satisfactory as the best.

Our cause is up, and kicks the beam; while Mr. Holden, loaded and weighed down with political sin, sits in the dirt, on the down side of the plank, and his turn to go up seems never-a-coming. This is a poor game, this play of See-Saw, when the other end is always up.

"Right and Left Bowers."

The Newbern *Times*, by Joy, the Yankee, and the Raleigh *Progress*, may be said to be the "right and left bowers" of the self-made candidate. In this state of the case, there seems to be some mistake in the game. There seems to be a higher trump out than the bowers. We can't explain it; but unquestionably Gen. Robt. Hoke is the highest trump in hand; and from all we can hear, the right bower of Mr. Holden—the knave Joy—is in a fair way of being captured, or of being run out of the game. If the right bower is taken, there will be no more difficulty about the left. This is a clear case of "military oppression;" this taking Mr. Holden's highest trump, by following suit. But we can't help it; men who will play at *euchre* and shuffle their own cards, have no right to complain of their hands.

The Plymouth Victory.

We gather from the Goldsboro' *State Journal* the following particulars of the expedition against the yankees at Plymouth, additional to those given by us on yesterday. Before going to press, we hope to be able to give accounts of the further operations of the movement:

Among the noble and lamented patriots who fell, we have only learned the name of the gallant Col. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia. The Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment is also reported killed.

We only add for the present, that this is not the first field on which General Hoke has written his worth as a man, his bravery as a soldier, his skill as a General and his entire consecration to the cause of his country. May the great Ruler of all worlds and all armies preserve his life and may his adoring country prove itself worthy of his sublime exploits.

Of the gallant *privates* who fought the battle, took the town, captured the prisoners and sunk the gunboats, how shall we express the admiration and the gratitude of the country, whose endurance and patriotism they so nobly illustrate by their unrivalled courage! These must be manifested by acts—words cannot express them. Let us honor the dead by words of sympathy and deeds of benefaction to their mourning relatives, and thus show to the world and each other that we are all members of the same body.

The number of the yankee slain and wounded we have not received yet. It is known, however, that one of the two gunboats sunk had on board one hundred and twenty men, only seven of whom escaped death. Our loss is stated at about two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, most of them, we are happy to add, but slightly wounded in the legs or arms. These losses on our side were chiefly sustained in a repulse of our troops received in a charge upon the town. Immediately afterwards a second charge was made with complete success—Ransom's brigade distinguishing itself in an especial manner.

Our forces captured 25 pieces of artillery, mostly heavy guns, and an immense amount of ordnance and commissary stores.

We learn, from the London Index, that the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund, under the control of a committee of merchants, have collected in Europe, in the last twelve months, nearly $15,000, which sum has been expended in relieving Confederate soldiers confined in Yankee prisons. The managers of the fund are assisted in their efforts by ladies in the Northern cities, who visit the sufferers, and give them such aid as the means at their disposal admit of.

A Confederate picket, on the Rapidan, lately called out to the Yankee picket opposite, to know who was in command of the "finest army on the planet" now. "Gen. Grant," was the answer. "Why did you bring him here?" asked the Confederate. "Oh," replied the Yankee, "you see, Gen. Grant was getting a little too popular to please Mr. Lincoln, and so he sent him here to get Gen. Lee to take him down a little.

The Malcontents.

We are so concerned, as a cotemporary has remarked, in what is passing, and what is to come, that we have little time to turn aside to pass judgment upon individuals. We all feel that the merits or demerits of a particular man are of little consequence, save as they bear on the great question of our deliverance. We do not care to build up or pull down this or that statesman, nor can we become deeply interested in the repetition of the old tricks or intrigues by which, in former times, a partisan manœuvered to become Senator or President. We have not even time to be disgusted with such things; for we are all pondering another question, whether, in the great trial of strength in Northern Virginia, victory shall result for us or the enemy. This is what now concerns us. Are we to have a great Confederate victory, followed by peace and independence, or shall a Federal success bring to us renewed trials and suffering, and a prolongation of the war? And so all our thoughts, and hopes, and prayers, go with our armies and the men who are guiding our cause. The politicians who, in times past, have figured in our conventions, shaped issues, practised wiles and strategy, must stand aside and wait till after the war. Until then the country will be too busy to attend to their performances.

And yet, it is hard for men to give up a trade, or for "old dogs to learn new tricks." Political schemers are proverbially restless men. The presence of a great war, with all its countless misery and anguish, does not change their old nature or repress its manifestations. And so we have, in certain quarters, men of "giant" intellect, so-called statesmen, who have never framed a great measure or contributed a single valuable suggestion to the cause of this revolution; men whose talent consists, it seems, in standing off and criticising what others are doing, busily employed in denouncing the late action of Congress and the Executive.

The public judgment and the pen of history will have a word for the malcontents who, when called upon to exhibit *their* laurels, can only point to some wretched speech, or letter, or message, or editorial, in which they endeavored, not to stimulate the courage and endurance of the people, but to excite faction, distrust in the Administration, division in the ranks, and thus pave the way for the South, not merely to offer peace to our insolent foe, after victory, great or small, but, with or without a victory, to crouch at Lincoln's feet, and entreat forgiveness at least for those who have done all in their power to aid him in his infamous work. The editors and politicans now engaged in this work will be held to a strict accountability, and they will meet the just scorn of the country they have outraged. The contempt now felt for Holden will be but a foreshadowing of what they may expect.

The Voice of the Army.

We are informed that the first question that is asked of a soldier on his return to the army from a furlough, is—"How are the spirits of the people at home?" And too frequently the reply is—"Well, they are low down—about half of them are whipped themthemselves, and believe we are, or will be. They are mad about the tax law—they are grumbling over the new currency and funding bills—they say they have sent their sons to the army, and now they want some of our negroes, and so on."

"Yes," says an indignant soldier, "your sons have come. The little hillocks now to be seen thick and numerous, tell you where they have been buried, or their bleaching bones show you where they fell. These are turned from—though the heart mourns their fate, yet patriotism swells the bosom and gently whispers, I claim them a sacrifice upon a nation's altar. The sacrifice is recognized; there is no desponding.

"Now comes legislation, not death, and it requires a sacrifice. What, of life, limb or blood? No, no, nothing but a limited pecuniary sacrifice. Now comes the winter of their discontent; despondency reigns supreme, and ruin runs riot. Discord, discontent and dissatisfaction array themselves. Congress is corrupt—the administration unjust and despotic. Oh, Liberty, how many sacrifices we men *at home* make for thee?

"But there is a power which yet stands 'pure and undefiled,' and thank heaven it is rapidly battering down all such weakness. It is the spirit of the Press. History has no instance where such unanimity existed among so large a number. It is the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night, that guides, directs and cheers the heroes of this mighty revolution."

SUSPENDED.—The Shelby, N. C. Eagle has been suspended, the enrolling officer of that District having conscribed two of its compositors. Fortunately, the Eagle does not belong to Mr. Holden's new secession party and the State will, therefore, be allowed to remain in the Confederacy. We suppose the matter will be made right and any wrong redressed.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

What a world of political capital the *Standard* and *Progress* are deprived of, by the Eagle not being one of their kidney. Oh! had it only been a paper advocating Mr. Holden's election, what a howl would have been raised over "the suppression of a free press by the strong arm of military power and military despotism." But then it is an anti-agitation paper, and it don't matter *much*. The Eagle doesn't complain very heavily; because it knows whatever of wrong there may be in the matter will be promptly corrected.

THE ARMY ALL RIGHT.—A letter from a friend in the army says: "Our men are in fine spirits, and ready for any emergency.—Our company numbers 156. Of this number *not one vote will be cast for Mr. Holden.*
Fayetteville Observer.

Wounded Soldiers.

We know it is only necessary to call the attention of our citizens, and especially the ladies of Raleigh, to the fact, that a number of soldiers, wounded at Plymouth, in defence of our own soil, are now at the Fair Grounds Hospital, in order to secure prompt attention to their wants. We publish with pleasure the following communication, bringing the matter before our citizens:

Messrs. Editors: I learn that a number of the gallant soldiers who participated in the recent glorious achievements at Plymouth, are now at the Fair Grounds Hospital, near this city, suffering from wounds received in that fight. They certainly deserve all the attention which a generous community can bestow for their gallantry; and I trust their wants will be studiously attended to. Allow me to suggest to the Ladies of Raleigh, that these brave fellows, who have been maimed in their defence, will duly appreciate any attentions which they, in the goodness of their hearts, may see fit to bestow. I hope that no pains will be spared to make these wounded veterans as comfortable as possible, while in their suffering condition. REFUGEE.

All Europe in a state of Incipient Revolution.

The New York Herald thinks that the news from Europe makes apparent the fact that the different nations are all, more or less, moved by a strong revolutionary spirit, and that the present ruling Powers will have to succumb to the people, and give way to their advancement and progress. The Herald, tracing the progress of events, says:

The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this appear that the Austrian government has seen the necessity of establishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venetia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanual arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary tendencies.

France has for years been the hotbed of revolutions. Napoleon attained power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party. Since his accession to the throne he has abandoned as much as he dared the dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. This they prove in their elections, wherein the opposition candidates triumph over those so strongly supported by the government. This course on the part of the people proves that the great revolutionary party is more powerful even than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be crushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely, find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling Powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for the revolutionary party, and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, and played at conceding to the wishes of the people on all important occasions. But this deceit is fast being discovered by stolid John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British Government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present government to aid the Danes or they will have a change of Ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires. This would be a triumph of the revolutionary party. That England's government was prevented from too overt a sanction of the Davis rebellion from actual recognition of the traitor—was undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were averse to such a policy, and the government and aristocracy were forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolutionists.

In Germany a chronic state of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their rulers' wish to consolidate their power, and they are being taught by this war what that power is. We shall not be surprised to see as a result a total re-construction of Germany; and all this will be the result of that revolutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

[For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An editorial in the "Richmond Examiner" of the 21st, having asserted that five dollar Confederate Treasury notes "are not fundable," I have to ask that you will, as a matter of public interest, give space to the following extract from the currency act, as furnished this Depository by Secretary Memminger:

SECTION II. "That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of *Five Dollars*, shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and *fundable at par*, under the provisions of this act, until the 1st July, 1864, east; and until the 1st of October west of the Mississippi river. But after that time, they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof; said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax."

Under the provisions of the above clause, this Depository will continue to receive fives of the old issue, at par, in exchange for Four per cent certificates, until the 1st July, proximo. C. B. HARRISON,
Depositary.

C. S. DEPOSITORY, Raleigh.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday says the War Department is without any reports of the recent movements of the enemy in the Blackwater region. It is quite certain that the Blackwater is Burnside's destination, but it is not supposed, in official circles, that he has yet arrived in considerable force, or that the recent demonstrations were more important than covering what may be hereafter expected. It is conjectured that the enemy's object in landing forces at three different points, as noticed yesterday, was for the purpose of capturing our scouts and signal men, and, at the same time occupying all the avenues of egress, so as to prevent information of his movements reaching our authorities on the Blackwater and at Petersburg.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. [illegible] in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Gov. Vance at Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 22.

Gov. Vance spoke here to-day to an immense audience; the whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens, in opposition to the bill to suspend the *habeas corpus*. He read a letter addressed to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also, to Senators and members of Congress. He said he did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilkesboro' speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong grounds against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May. He showed he was for peace. He had written the President, urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations, in December last. He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens, and showed Mr. Holden not to be with Governor Brown. He read a letter of Gov. Brown's, and said that a convention in any of the States at present looking to separate State action, was unfortunate, injudicious and tending to unharmonious actions, &c. He said the only remedy was with the people's representatives. He said he had invited Mr. Holden to meet him at appointments made for him by the people, and he declined, because he was a candidate on principle. The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm was exhibited by the people during its delivery.

From the Rappahannock, Richmond and Plymouth.

RICHMOND, April 22.

The Yankee gunboats have left Rappahannock river. Before leaving, three hundred men landed at Boulewear's wharf, and destroyed five hundred bushels of corn, and burnt the farm house.

The order for the removal of the Second Auditor's office to Montgomery has been countermanded this forenoon.

Brig. Gen. Russell, who commanded the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender but refused compliance, when the Confederates charged and gained the inner works; the Yankees threw down their arms. Number captured now reported twenty five hundred, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a two hundred pounder.

From Gen. Forrest, Richmond, Fort Pillow, Europe, &c.

RICHMOND, April 22.

The second occupation of Padaucah by the Confederates, proved to be a mere raid for plunder by two hundred men. They took away a number of horses and considerable plunder.

Several guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, were spiked before falling into his hands.

A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith, states that the requisite amount for the statue of Jackson has been raised by the English Association.

The outstanding amount of Treasury notes, five dollars and under, is about seventy-five millions. The clerks of the First Auditor's Bureau are packing up their books and papers, preparatory to removal to Montgomery next week. It is believed now, that Tappahannock or Port Royal will be the base of Burnside's co-operative movements against Richmond.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 22.

Observations from Clark's mountain, disclose no new change in the yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy begin to day moving up their rear preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. Roads dry and hard, and weather beautiful.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 22.

On Wednesday, Wirt Adams repulsed fifteen hundred Federals near Mechanicsville, Miss. Loss not stated.

From Florida.

A great battle is said to be daily impending at Baldwin, Florida. The enemy was said to be advancing on our forces in two columns about thirty thousand strong.

The only news we received yesterday from the election in the Seventh Congressional District, was, that Leach's majority in Davidson county was over four hundred.

EXCITEMENT.—A Yankee journal says considerable excitement exists at Plymouth, N. C., regarding a rebel ram on the Roanoke river, said now to be ready for active operations against the United States gunboats.

This rebel ram has produced still more excitement among the Yanks at Plymouth since the above extract was printed in the Yankee journals. There will be still greater excitement in Yankee land, on account of the operations of this same rebel ram.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMIES OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—We have reason to be positively certain that Grant's army has not been enlarged by any reinforcements; and that the corps which have been called from the West have gone to join Burnside at Annapolis. This important fact probably gives the key to the enemy's campaign in Virginia, and makes it not unlikely that Grant is playing the game of a false front, moving the bulk of his forces nearer Washington. This latter is conjecture; but we think that there is no doubt of the general and important fact which prompts it, that the reinforcements from the West have gone to Burnside and not to Grant, and that the latter is declining battle.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Five hundred and thirty prisoners, including thirty of Hurst's command, captured by Forrest in Tennessee and Kentucky, passed Okalona on the 9th, en route for Demopolis.

The Rockingham *Register* is assured by intelligent farmers, that the growing wheat in the Valley has scarcely ever looked more promising than at present.

The Savannah *Republican* says the introduction of the new currency in that city has brought down prices considerably.

A farmer informs the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that bleeding in the roof of the mouth is a cure for the hog cholera.

FORREST'S PRISONERS AT OKALONA.—Five hundred and thirty prisoners, including thirty of Hurt's command, captured by Forrest in Tennessee and Kentucky, passed Okalona on the 9th, *en route* to Demopolis.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. M. Puett, Dr. WM. H. BATTLE, Surgeon 31st Regt. N. C. T., to Miss SOPHIA A., only daughter of the late Jas. B. *Lindsay*, Esq.,

OBITUARY.

We copy from the Fayetteville Observer the following very beautiful and appropriate obituary notice of the late Mr. Graham of Newbern, from the pen of Mr. John N. Washington. It is at once a tender tribute from a friend and a graceful and classic production of an accomplished scholar.

In Newbern, on the 11th ult., EDWARD ERVIN GRAHAM, Esq., aged about 72 years. This simple announcement to the general reader will excite no feeling and occasion no reflection beyond the natural one that in a good old age, a fellow-being has passed to his long home. To those who knew him, how eloquent it speaks. To many a wanderer in these dark days from his beloved home, how full of tender memories! With what vivid distinctness does it call up before him the embodiment of those refined sensibilities, those generous sympathies, and large and liberal views of life, which sweeten while they dignify and exalt humanity.

Mr. Graham was truly a most remarkable man. Protean in his nature, he seemed adapted to every phase of life. Every one worthy of such distinction, however varied in mind, in habit or in disposition, found in him a friend, a companion. His heart, formed of the simplest elements, mingled genially and cheerily with the good of all ages. In him the child found an appreciating sympathy with its innocent gambols; the youth a gracious and inspiring Mentor; the mature ingenuous, full-souled sociability; while the aged gathered lessons of lofty wisdom by the contemplation of the serene cheerfulness, with which this venerable man approached the end of his long and beneficent life.

How many will fondly remember that amiable influence which his joyous countenance always diffused.

"The light that dances o'er the face,
And speaks of sunshine in the breast."

Of very delicate constitution, he was, during his whole life, a martyr to disease; often painfully severe, frequently threatening fatal results. But his hopeful, buoyant nature sustained him through all; occasionally, perhaps, for a moment clouded, but always finally triumphant.

Possessed of ample means, his fortune was ever freely responsive to every charitable appeal.

"The secret pleasure of a generous act," was to him a daily necessity. The time will indeed be long, ere the remembrance of his many kind acts shall be erased from the minds of their grateful recipients.

Mr. Graham was the last of that noble band of choice spirits that threw over the society of Newbern in bygone days, a charm as irresistible as elevating. To know him, was to love him, to take him into the innermost shrine of the heart. One of the fondest hopes that clustered around the wished-for return to our long-lost home, was to be able to clasp again his venerated hand, and revel once more in the witchery of his unrivalled society. Bus, alas! death has claimed him.

"Omnia debentur morti: paulumque morati,
Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam;
Tendimus huc omnes; hæc est domus ultima."

The gloom with which we usually associate the grave, is shorn of its repulsiveness, when such an one descends into it. May the sods rest lightly on his placid bosom.

"A truer, nobler, trustier heart,
More loving, or more loyal, never beat
Within a human breast." J. N. W.

New Advertisements.

The Second Annual Council, (the 48th Annual Assembly) of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of North Carolina, will meet in St. John's Church, WILLIAMSBORO,' on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864. Certificates of Lay Delegates should be sent to the Secretary of Council so as to reach him before the 15th May.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y.
ap. 23-75-d2w. Fayetteville, April 19.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMPANY,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.---Ranaway from the Smith Shops of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a NEGRO BOY named JOHN. The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips, and has a good countenance.
The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, on his delivery to their Shops, or lodged in jail where they can get him. ap 23-75-d5t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a black BOY, about 22 or 23 years old, short and stout, small feet, had a fresh scar on his left cheek when he left. He belongs to P. COWPER, of Raleigh. He is probably in the neighborhood of Auburn, passing himself for a free boy. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or confined in any Jail so that I can get him. THOS. YOUNG.
ap. 22 75-d4t.* Wake Co.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.
These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.
ap. 23-75-d1t.